THE TOUR OF A PRESIDENT

First Combination of Traveling National Officials and Political Stars.

Fillmore and Webster on Their Memorable Journey When Daniel the Great Refused To Be the Tail of an Accidential Kite.

One of the newspaper men who reported Webster's tour through New York with Fillmore, in 1851, talked a day or two since to a Journal reporter about the incidents attending that event. "The tour," he said, "is recalled by an interview I saw for the first time to-day in an old copy of the Journal, wherein Mr. J. J. Henderson, of this city. gives his recollections of the same journey. There is one error in Mr. Henderson's interview, where he says that he and Solon Robinson, of the New York Tribune, were the only stenographers at Buffalo when Mr. Webster made his famous speech.
Solon Robinson was not a stenographer

nor was he present as a representative of e Tribune en that occasion, while, at least, four other stenographers were there and engaged in reporting Mr. Webster. The late Bayard Taylor and myself represented the Tribune on that occasion, and Messrs. Sutton and Altree were out for the New York Herald—all four being expert in the use of the English system of stenography." "What was the occasion of the presiden-

tial jaunt that year?"
- "In June the Erie Railroad Company had completed its track from Piermont, on the Hudson, to Dunkirk. on Lake Erie, as has since been practically demonstrated, startfrom nowhere and ending at nowhere, for both points have long since been virtually sbandoned, and can hardly now be recognized as even year attaining. nized as even way stations. It was to cele-brate the opening of the road from the sea-board to the lakes that, for the first time in dent and his Cabinet ever hippodromed the country. The event—the combination troupe—the delightful weather, the picturesque scenery and the beauty of the June foliage could not fail to attract the populace of the southern tier of counties—then for the first time afforded transit to the metropolis exempt from the delay and fatigue of the stage coach and the packet boat. The excursion was made in three sections, each train having its due proportion of the knowing and the known, and as sleeping and dining-room cars had not then materialized all were housed at night at convenient stations. Three days night at convenient stations. Three days and nights were occupied in making the trip, the first lay-over being at Owego, where Thomas C. Platt was then starting in life as a dealer in drugs, paints, oils, etc.
At each stopping station the performers
played to crowded houses. The President, the Postmaster-general and Senator Seward. being on their native heath, necessarily were the most observed and the recipients of the most frequent calls to the front. This was not the entertainment to which Mr. Webster had supposed himself invited. Those who knew Black Dan will recall the fact that he thought himself competent to absorb an unlimited amount of the sweet voices of the crowd, and that he illy brooked a rival near the throne. After the first day, therefore, he could generally be found sulking in his tent. I had known him well in Washington, and, as the representative of the Tribune, enjoyed his confidence to an extent not generally awarded to the press representatives. Entertaining myself but slight regard for that pioneer mugwump, Fillmore, I largely sympathized with Mr. Webster in his indignation at the selfishness and want of courtesy shown by the President to his distinguished guest." "What was the significance of the visit to

"The curtain was to fall on the Erie rail-road programme, at Dunkirk, but Mr. Fillmore had arranged for an afterpiece at Buffalo, which, it was supposed, would present the same performers and be witnessed by the same audience that had assisted at the opening of the season. Three of the great lake boats were to start at 10 from Dunkirk loaded to the guards, and arrive at Buffalo in the early afternoon, where there was to be a street pageant, followed by a grand banquet. When I reached the pier I was surprised to be informed by Bayard Taylor that, owing to the indisposition of his son Fletcher. Mr. Webster would not go a-boating with the crowd. It was my injunction from Mr. Greeley to give special heed to the doings and sayings of the sage of Marshfield. Greeley had a deep-rooted contempt for both Fillmore and Hall, his Postmaster-general and law-partner, and but little reverence for Seward, from whose political firm he had lately withdrawn, I, of course, turned on my tracks and made a bee-line for the residence of Hon. Hansom A. Risley, the seedsman, and Representa-tive in Congress, where Mr. Webster, his son and several members of Congress of the Websterian school, were guests. "When I reached Mr. Webster's parlor,

what wonder that my face betrayed the astonishment I could but feel, when, instead of seeing an invalid watched over by an auxious parent, I beheld Fletcher, in his shirt sleeves, deeply absorbed in a game of "bluff" with a half dozen M. C.'s, while Black Dan was gathering inspiration from a too-accustomed source, and enjoying the sight of the excursion fleet sailing away without the distinguished captive whom the President had proposed to exhibit in the wake of his chariot on his triumphal entry into Buffalo. To my look of inquiry tame this response in the deepest of gutterals: "Young man, could you for a moment dream that I would go sailing into Buffalo as a tail to an accidental kite?" I shall never forget the deep significance with which the word "accidental" came rumbing from his chest. I can hear it yet reverberating as I write-as full, as resonant, as surcharged with bitter irony, as when "How was Webster's trip to Buffalo

"He went on the government steamer Michigan, and his arrival was so timed that he would escape the pageant and the ban quet, and yet be the lion of the rostrum, His speech appeared at length the next morning in all the metropolitan papers represented in the Associated Press."

CURIOSITIES FROM AFRICA.

Queer Things Found by a Traveler Who Spent Some Time on the Dark Continent.

Carl Steckelman, who recently had his African curiosities en exhibition here, is about twenty-five years old, and came to this country, a year or two before he reached his majority, for the express purpose of becoming an American citizen. He is a tall, lean, whiteheaded, beardless German, speaking, beside his own language, French, English, some Italian and Portuguese, and is conversant with the dialects of several tribes in the west coast and interior of Africa. The currosities he brought home with him were, many of them, collected under great difficulty, and the collection fills many huge cases and weighs many hundreds of pounds. The various articles run up into the thouand many of them can not to be described as they have nothing spproaching a counterpart in this country. There are a great number of fabrics made by the Baffote tribe, which occupies terriory extending from the Congo north to the Mayumba country. These fabrics are made of pandanus leaves, or screwpine, and are skillfully done when the implements employed are taken into account. They have no looms, and they are plaited to-gether much like basket-making. Mr. Steckelman says that it takes a Bafiote woman two months, this while employed about other household duties, to make a mat less than a yard wide and scarcely two

"And what do they get for it?" inquired Oh, the husband, one of the black lords of creation, trades it for a bottle of rum perhaps. This 'trade rum,' as it is called, comes from Hamburg, Germany, and is worth at Hamburg 18 cents a gallon. As there are eight bottles to the gallon, that doesn't seem a fair equivalent. Does the dark-skinned lady who wove it get any rum? Well, no; it's considered too rich for her blood, though her liege lord, if an indulgent husband, may let her have a smell of the cork, and perhaps give her a leaf of tobacco to smoke. He, himself, unokes hemp.

He has a number of the curious gourdpipes for hemp in the collection, as well as number for tobaceo, that are scarcely less

at decoration which are displayed. The gourd-pipes are made of the fruit of the monkey tree. There are a number of brass plates, reponse work, as the ladies here call it, in the collection. Brass basins are procured of the white traders, and with a nail and stone the artistic indentations are made. These are made by women. Some show regular figures not without beauty.

One in the collection represents the river God of Old Calabar—a deity who appears to have the head, breast and arms of a man, the body of a fish terminating in the tail of a serpent. There are also three sets of musical instruments from as many different tribes, which, while differing in form, appear to be freaks from the banjo. These came from the Gold Coast, the Gaboon and the Congo country, widely separated regions. The strings of all, strangely enough, are of vegetable tibre. There is an interesting collection of plates made out of grass. These dishes are used by the Kru people to eat rice from. The Krus are the rascaliest, but cleanest of the grast tribes. He has several fish trens the coast tribes. He has several fish traps the coast tribes. He has several fish traps of very ingenious construction. These are from the Balumba country. There is also a seine fifty yards long made of the fiber of the banana. This seine is used above Stanley Pool on the Congo; and there are also casting nets made of pine apple fibre, the last coming from the country of the M'pongwe, explored by Paul de Chaillu. He has idols of several different tribes both from the coast and the interior. both from the coast and the interior, and many curiously shaped knives wrought by native blacksmiths on the rudest of anvils and by means of the most singular bellows a white man ever saw; singular bellows a white man ever saw; certainly of a shape no Caucasian could think to devise. Mr. Steckelman has numerous war swords—one considered by him as a great trophy, as it was worn by a very celebrated Bataka chief—and a number of drums of different tribes, one of which, from the Loango county, is five feet long, though the drum-head end is only six inches across. It is made, as all of them are, out of small tree trunks, hollowed out. Among the Krus, as well as other tribes, these drums are made to convey information. these drums are made to convey information from one village to another. White traders have at times found these drum signals to interfere seriously with their plans. There are "fetich whips" from Old Calabar, and fetiches of various kinds from many different tribes to be seen among these trophies, and iron nails of the rudest and crudest workmanship are shown. These nails are current as money among several crudest workmanship are shown. These nails are current as money among several tribes. Brass wire rods are used for the same purpose in some places, notably on the lakes where Stanley has been supposed to be, where they were introduced by Arab traders. A number of skins of animals shot by Mr. Steckelman, together with hippopotamus teeth, elephant tusks, and many rings and amulets, belong to his possession. Perhaps the most remarkable things in the collection are the carved elephant tusks.

FROM FRYING-PAN TO FIRE.

an expert sixteen months to carve.

collection are the carved elephant tusks.

These tusks have carved upon them figures representing the daily life among the natives, sometimes the moving accidents by flood and field, in which crocodiles are mak-

ing way with pickaninies and elephants. These carvings are done by fifteen mem-

bers of the Loango tribe, and these fifteen men are looked up to as "great medicine" and very remarkable persons. The tools

they work with are very poor, which makes their product all the more remarkable. One of the tusks in the possession of Mr.

Steckleman required eleven months' labor in its carving, while the largest tusk took

A Connecticut Mutual Dividend Saved from Sullivan, but Absorbed by Moore.

An illustration as to how people some times hop from the frying-pan into the fire, and from the fire into the ashes, was furnished yesterday in a discovery made by Messrs. Fanning and Joyce, the experts employed to examine ex-County Clerk Sullivan's books. At the time of the Fletcher & Sharpe failure the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company was a creditor, and the assignee subsequently paid into County Clerk Sullivan's hands nearly \$800 as dividends due the Connecticut Mutual. As Sullivan began his system of "conversions to his own use" about that time, that period may be considered as the frying-pan epoch, but Joseph A. Moore came in a few days later and secured possession of the money, receipting for it as the finan-cial agent of the company. There was some talk, yesterday, of an attempt to com-pel the bank which paid Sullivan's check for the amount to repay the money, on the ground that, as the check was made out to the order of the Connecticut Mutual, Moore's indorsement of it as financial agent was not sufficient warrant for its payment. This rule, however, would invalidate a good many receipts given by Moore as the agent of the company, and the general opinion among the lawyers seems to be that the holding out of Moore as the general representative and financial agent of the comcontesting the indorsement. Mr. Winters. who represents the company, expressed no opinion upon that particular question, but said that Moore's receipts for rent paid by tenants of the company's property would not be questioned, and that Moore's in-dorsement of the check referred to could not be brought within the definition of

A New Voting Machine.

Anthony Johnson has devised a voting machine which is intended to take the place of the ballot system. There are several difficulties in the way of its immediate introduction, principal among which is the constitutional provision that all vot-ing shall be by ballot, but the machine, as a mechan-ical device, is a very ingenious and complete one. It has somewhat the appearance of a miniature organ, but the keys are arranged in rows or columns cross-sectioned, each column being designated for a certain office whose heading it bears. The names of the candidates are placed under the glass covering of the keys below their respective heads. When the machine is to be used it is proposed to place it in a booth on a suitable stand. The voter presses lightly on the keys bearing the names of the candidates he wishes to vote for, when low-sounding bells of different pitch are rung, thus enabling anyone in the vicinity to hear if the voting is carried on properly. When all the columns have been voted, the machine rings a gong, which is the signal for another voter to enter. The machine not only counts the

votes, but also leaves a true record of the same. Death of Frank D. Richards. Frank D. Richards died yesterday morning at the residence of his father, E. N. Richards, No. 719 North Illinois street, of pneumonia, afteronly eight days' illness. He was highly endowed both as a musician and as an actor, having pronounced dramatic talent, which he freely gave as an amsteur whenever called upon to aid a friend or for any enaritable or benevolent entertriend or for any enaritable or benevolent enter-tainment. His last public appearance was only two weeks ago, at an entertainment given by the Y. M. C. A. He was about twenty-four years old, and his gental and kindly disposition endeared to him a large circle of acquaintances. The Chimes of Normandy company, of which Mr. Richards was a member, met last night and passed reso-lutions expressive of the deep sorrow with relich utions expressive of the deep sorrow with which they received the death of their associate, and

tendering to his parents their deepest sympathy in their bereavement. The company will attend the tuneral in a body.

Railway Accidents. A wreck, caused by a collision of freight trains, occured on the Vandalia line, near Bridgeport, yesterday morning, in which several cars were damaged and some live stock killed. A train man was hurt in the hip, in jumping from one of the trains. It was very foggy when the accident ccurred. The noon mail train, yesterday, over the Big For: from Cincinnati, was delayed for three hours by a freight train being off the track, south of this city.

Quick Time to Washington by the Pan-

handle Route. Commencing Monday, Feb. 25, and each day thereafter, until March 3 inclusive, the Pennsylvania special, which leaves Indianapolis at 3 P. M., will have a direct connection at Harrisburg for Washington, and will leave Harrisburg at 10:40 A. M., arrive at Baltimore at 1:15 P. M. and Washington at 2:30 P. M. In addition to this train the one leaving Indianapolis at 4:30 A. M. and arriving at Washington at 6:05 the following morning, and the one leaving Indianapolis at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Washington the next evening at 7:55, will be continued, thus giving Indianapolis three trains each day, with Pullman sleeping-cars through without change, The promptness with which trains are moved and the excellent service afforded

make a journey over the Pennsylvania lines one of the pleasures of a lifetime. Persons who contemplate attending the inauguration are respectfully invited to call upon D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Statice, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, Washington and Illinois streets, for round-trip rate and more particular information, or to address H. R. DERING.

the traveling public are features that go to

Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Indianapolia.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ANNIVERSARY.

Ceremonies in Memory of the Dead-On the Next Day a Grand Parade and Ball.

The twenty-fifth, or silver anniversary of the founding of the order of Knights of Pythias, will be celebrated to-morrow and Tuesday. The ceremonies will be inaugurated at Tomlinson Hall, on Monday evening, with a ritualistic memorial service, under the auspices of the eight lodges and five divisions of the Uniform Rank, in memory of deceased Knights. The exercises will begin at 8:30 P. M. floor of Tomlinson will be occupied by the the galleries are set apart for the accommodation of the public. No charge will be made for admission. The ritualistic service will be conducted by the following offi-

P. G. C. Sir Kt. Capt. W. L. Heiskell, C. C.; P. C. Sir Kt. Capt. Chas. J. Many, M. at A.; Sir Kt. Capt. Harry B. Smith, P. C.; P. C. Sir Kt. Capt. Fred Ward, V. C.; Sir Kt. Lieut. W. H. Fisher, prelate; P. C. Sir Kt. Capt. Chas. L. Schmidt, K. of R. and S.; Sir Kt. Lieut. Al Travis, M. of E.; Sir Kt. Lieut. S. M. Armstrong, M. of F.; Sir Kt. Lieut. Joseph R. Forbes, I. G.; Sir Kt. Lieut. J. E. Bodine, O. G.

The exercises will be participated in by

The exercises will be participated in by Brig.-Gen. James R. Ross and staff, Col. B. A. Richardson and staff, Grand Lodge officers, Rev. S. A. Bright, chaplain Indiana Brigade, U. R., K. of P., Franklin, Ind., and Rev. W. H. Sands, chaplain Third Regiment, U. R., K. of P., Rushville, Ind. The memorial address will be delivered by Hon. R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn., keeper of records and seal of the Supreme Lodge of the World. The vocal numbers of the ceremonies are to be conducted by the ceremonies are to be conducted by Mesdames W. C. Lynn and S. L. Morrison, and Messrs. F. M. Ketcham and S. L. Mor-

The ceremonies of Tuesday will begin at 2:30 P. M., with a parade of the First Regiment Battalion and the subordinate lodges, headed by Brigadier-general Ross and staff and Colonel Richardson, of the First Regiment, and staff, mounted. The music of the occasion will be furnished by Professor Handbarks K of P. Band

Houghton's K. of P. Band.

The Uniform Rank will assemble on the south side of West Washington street, right resting on Tennessee street; the subordinate logdes on the north side of West Washintgon street, right resting on Mississippi street. The column will move at 2:30 o'clock P. M.. from Tennessee street east on Washington to Alabama street (passing in review at the corner of Delaware street); north on Alabama street to Market street; west on Market street to Pennsylvania street, where the lodges will disband. The battalion of the Uniform Rank will continue the march south on Pennsylvania street to Washing-ton street, thence east on Washington street to the court-house, in front of which will be given a grand dress parade,
The anniversary exercises will conclude
with an invitation ball at Tomlinson Hall on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

HE SHOT SALT INTO THEM. Then He Pounded the Amateur White Caps

with a Mighty Club. Oxford (Me.) Special to New York World.

This is a tale of the White Caps. Thomas
Benton Smith is over six feet in height and
broad in proportion, with bones like rods
of steel and muscles like bundles of wire. Unlike most men of large stature, he delights in strife. He was one of the bravest veterans who followed Grant all through the terrible struggles of the Wilderness. In his neighborhood are a number of wild but good-hearted young men who had read blood-curdling accounts of the White Caps in the daily papers, until their own souls in the daily papers until their own souls began to yearn for a little of the gore. In an old abandoned logging camp at mid-night the Cumberland county White Caps were organized, with many a strange and mystic rite. Thomas Kenton Smith was se-lected to be the first victim. He was charged with living with a woman. The woman was his wife, but this fact was overlooked by the eager band. Smith was chopping in the woods on the afternoon before the appointed night, Jan. 22, when a friend came along and told him what was up. When the old veteran heard the news he flung his ax into the woods, leaped into the air, clapped his heels together, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "Glory to God!" Then he started for the house, capering and talking to himself like

a happy boy.

From the old attic he brought down four old Queen Anne muskets, with big barrels. Pouring a handful of powder into one of these he filled it to the muzzle with rock salt. The others he treated in the same manner. He then went out into his workshop and prepared a dry bass-wood war-club, twenty feet long and three inches in diameter. Around one end he wrapped two old bed-quilts, tying them on with clothes-

It was night. Twenty ghostly forms were gliding over the snow towards the residence of Thomas Benton Smith. Long, white capes concealed their forms and heads, small holes were for eyes and mouth. Two of these phantom-like forms carried a bucket of warm, steaming tar; two held old pillows full of feathers under their arms; another bore a strong rail on his shoulders; the others held bundles of switches in their the others held bundles of switches in their hands. This ghostly band halted a few feet from the front door. Two of them glided noiselessly around to the back of the

Never from the gathering shower-clouds did the lurid lightning flash and stream with such swift and spiteful fury as those old Queen Anne muskets flamed upon that ghostly scene. Flash followed flash with such startling rapidity that all blended together in one blinding glare of angry light. This was followed by a yell as blood-curdling as if all the wild animals in Barnum's circus had broken loose at once. Towards circus had broken loose at once. Towards these astounded White Caps, with flying eaps, came an appalling figure, magnified by the darkness and their own terrors. In its hands this figure bore a war-club that looked like the trunk of some great forest tree. Beside this terrible war-club Goliath's famous spear would have been like a straw in the hands of a child.

"Going ter soak the old man in hot tar, air ye?" screamed the figure, as the huge war-club swung against the foremost White Cap with such force that the affrighted wretch shot up into the air and over the fence as if fired from a cannon. Three of his fellows shared a similar fate, but the rest escaped. "Hold on, boys, hold on!" he shouted. I ain't fairly warmed up yet. Come back!" The only answer was the sound of men running as for their lives.

Next day a huge grave could be seen on the running as for their lives. this now famous spot. On it were piled two buckets of tar. At the head of the grave rose a rude stone, shaped from white boards nailed together. On this stone, in bold, black letters, was rudely painted:

to the memory of the Cumberland County White Caps. Erected

who loved them like a brother: who would have gathered them to his bosom: even as a hen gathereth her brood in a shower: -but they would not wait. Requiescat in pace.

Sued for Breach of Promise at Eighty-Two. Providence (R. I.) Special. A breach of promise suit of an unusual nature is amusing the people of this town to-night. Thomas R. Briggs, eighty-two years of age, and Miss Mary S. Beckwith, who is on the shady side of fifty, are the principals. Miss Beckwith is a dressmaker. About three years ago Mr. Briggs lost his wife, and later became acquainted with Miss Beckwith, whose brother was one of his tenants. One day, as it is alleged, Miss Beckwith invited the old man to call on

her, which he did, and for a year he was a

This month Mr. Briggs received a notice from a lawyer that Miss Beckwith had a claim against him. A bill collector called upon him with the notice that \$3,000 would settle affairs and soothe any wounded hearts, if there were any. No settlement was made, however, and then Braggs's property was attached in a suit for breach o promise to marry, the attachment being for \$12,000. Both sides have retained counsel, and the case is to come up at the April term

of the Supreme Court. Juries and Newspapers.

A judge in New Jersey has refused to al low jurors to be challenged on the ground that they had read articles in the newspapers about the case they were to try. It is different in Massachusetts. Here the judges of our courts consider the power of a newspaper argument so much more convincing

than the law and the evidence, even as in-terpreted by themselves, that the reading of it absolutely disqualities a man for service on a jnry. It is a tribute to the press which leads us to blush in acknowledgement, but it has a tendency to collect a sad lot of stupidities upon the juries. A man who does not read, ponder and inwardly digest some good newspaper is not fit to be on a jury, or, in fact, anywhere else that in-volves responsibility.

TRAPPING A GORILLA.

The Ferocity and Amazing Strength of These Untamable Beasts.

About twenty days from the time we le cated the gorillas we set our traps, one in each path. The one on the path leading to the spring was within thirty feet of the water, and carefully concealed just below the surface. A couple of days later a party of ten of us set out, and when within a mile of the spring we had reasons to believe that one of the animals had put a foot in the trap. Yells, roars and screams reached our ears, and at the distance of half a mile sevears, and at the distance of half a mile several small animals passed us in affright.

"We have got the big fellow!" whispered my head hunter to me as we pressed forward. "We must be very careful now, for the sight of us will make him strong to

break away, and he will want all our lives to pay for the insult."

The pow-wow grew louder as we neared the spot, and the cries and wails of the mother and offspring mingled with the snarls, growls, barks and roars of the snarls, growls, barks and roars of the father. When we finally crept forward to a spot whence we could obtain a view, we found the "old man" fast in the trap by the right hind leg. The trap was a toothless one, with the faces of the jaws covered with felt, but it was strong enough almost to hold an elephant. We had to bend down the springs with levers, and it was a good load for two men to carry. The chain attached could not have been broken by a horse, and we had securely fastened it to a tree. It was well we had, and it was well that the beast had been caught by a hind leg.

I do not think he had been in the trap long when we first heard him, perhaps not over five minutes. He was doubtless surprised and frightened for a time, but by the time we had reached a point where we could see him his terrible anger was fully aroused. His mate and offspring stood by, wailing and growling, and just as we got settled in our places the female lifted up the trap and wrenched at it with all her strength. Then both seized the chain, and tugged, and pulled, and growled, and roared, but it was no use. What I feared was that the old fellow might gnaw his leg off, as coons, or muskrats, or beavers will do when trained, but he showed no intention of the sort. Indeed, it would have resulted in his death, and he doubtles so figured. For a ong hour he refused to give in, biting, leaping and tugging, and another such picture of ferocity would be hard to find. He frothed at the mouth, exhibited his great fangs, and his eyes glittered like diamonds. should have been willing for the mate and her little one to go, but as they refused to leave the spot, and as the natives said that the mother would not hesitate to attack us in her excitement, I pushed for-ward my rifle and gave her a bullet, which dropped her dead in her tracks. The young one immediately sprang to the father's shoulder, and was sitting there when we advanced. The natives cried out, as we went forward, to be cautious, but in their enthusiasm they brought about a tragedy.

The resemblance of the big gorilla to a native was so striking that I paused to wonder if a mistake had not been made. When he saw us he stood upright, arms hanging down by his sides, and he looked far more like a human being than some of the negroes in my camp. He was so mad that he did not know what move to make first, and as he stood there clots of foam fell upon his breast and down to the earth. By and by he seized the young one and threw it away. Half a dozen of the men rushed to seize it, and as it scrambled back one of the natives pursued it too far. The gorilla uttered a terrible roar, made a savage spring, and the native was caught by the hair. I was not over twenty feet away,

and I saw all that happened. He was flung down, and the gorilla stooped and gave h m a blow on the chest which crushed it in. He then hit him right and left on the sides of the head, and the man was dead. This did not satisfy the monster. He lifted the body up and literally tore it to pieces, pulling off the arms as you would pull a stick of kindling wood out of a bundle. It then siezed the young one by a hind leg, and slammed it on the earth and flung the body away, and then beat its breast and roared defiance at us.

By the advice of the natives I decided to let the old fellow alone for a while and allow hunger and thirst to work on his temper. We made a temporary camp half a mile away, and did not go near him again for two days. During the first day he roared at intervals, but on the afternoon of the second he was very quiet. One of the men went to take a look at him, and reported the captive as sitting down on the trap and crying with pain. Next forenoon we went out with nets, ropes, nooses and chains, and, after a ong, hard fight, tangled him up and secured him. When we sprang the trap off his leg we had his hind feet shackled together. his fore feet, or arms, secured with a chain, two ropes around his body, and a muzzle over his jaws. We then bound him to a litter, and carried him to the main camp, where a cage had been made. His leg was badly swollen, and he was pretty well beaten out, but three days after we got him into the cage he was all right, and as mad as ever. I sent him down the river and around to Zanzibar, and after months we brought up in Constantinople, so ferocious and dangerous that the utmost pre-caution had to be taken by those who came near him. He was living during the Russo-Turkish war, and one who saw him informed me that there was no hope of sweetening his temper or subduing his ferocity.

AN INSURANCE PROBLEM.

The Necessity of Prompt Action in the Organization of the House Made Apparent. Cleveland Leader

If every member-elect is in his seat when the Fifty-first Congress is called to order, there will be 166 Republicans, and 159 Dem-ocrats, a Republican majority of seven. But the Republicans will not have a majority of seven to draw upon in legislative work. They cannot do any business whatever if the Democrats are disposed to prevent them, without a quorum, which is 168. The Republicans, then, will only have a margin of three and not seven votes to start with. It is true the Democrats will be even worse off than the Republicans. having four less instead of three more than a quorum, but that will not help the Republicans in the least. The latter will have the organization of the House, and be re-sponsible for legislation, and on all party questions must have not less than 163 members present at roll-call.

The life insurance tables supply ver comprehensive and accurate data of the average expectancy of life at all ages, but they afford no means of averaging either the expectancy or possibilities of a working degree of health among Congressmen or any other class of men. But experience teaches that among so large a number as 166 men, many of them considerably beyond the meridian of lite, the per centage of "ineffectives" must be appreciable. The ocof any 166 men that might be selected would be able to report for even the lightest duty, and among Congressmen the percentage would be larger than among most other classes. A 2 per cent. disability would cripple the Republican majority on any party question if the Democrats refuse to answer when the roll was called. Every day that passes from this time on adds to the chances of disability and deatl among these 166 Republicans, as it would among any other like number that might be selected. They will be older to-morrow than they are to-day, and age is the determining factor of insurance rates. The element of time enhances the risk of illness

frequent visitor. Then he ceased to sit within her charmed presence, and for a year his shadow did not fall across her or other disability as well as of death. Remembering these facts, it is apparent that in order to effect a safe insurance of a working Republican majority it is essential that an extra session be held to organize the House, appoint the committees, admit the Territories and settle the contested election cases. By neglecting to do this the Republicans will simply be assuming a noninsurable risk.

His Political Past in Front of Him. Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Daniel." "Do you think it is true, what these flat terers tell me betimes? Is it true that some of my political future is still in front of me and not all behind me? Come. Daniel, tell me the worst you think?"

Daniel—"Well, sire, methinks it is not that your political future is behind you, but that (two staccato sniffles) your polit-

ical past is in front of you, as it were."

THE MARCH OF THE MONGOL. China, the Great Oriental Giant, Rousing Itself, at Last, to Real Activity. London Daily News.

The vast progress of China in recent years is set in a striking light in an article which, under the title of "The March of the Mongol," has been contributed by Mr. W. Mongol," has been contributed by Mr. W.
B. Dunlop to the new number of the Asiatic
Quarterly Review, and reprinted in pamphlet form. Mr. Dunlop dates the
new movement from the period soon
after the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, when the government first
established the imperial maritime customs,
which, under the wise and energetic control of Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of customs at Peking, has attained so eral of customs at Peking, has attained so remarkable a development. It is significant of the shrewdness of the Chinese that they of the shrewdness of the Chinese that they perceived the advantages to be derived from dismissing the native collectors and appointing trustworthy foreigners in their room. The experiment was justified by a large and immediate rise in the amount of the revenue from customs duties, which has ever since been steadily increasing—a considerable part of the surplus having been employed in erecting light-houses along the immense seaboard of China, which has now one of the best-lighted coasts in the world.

coasts in the world. It is a sign of the new spirit that guides the counsels of the government that there have been erected during the last year or two many thousands of miles of telegraph wires radiating through the empire. It is now possible to telegraph from London to Peking or Chung King, the principal town of the rich and fertile province of Szechueh, a city nearly fifteen hundred miles in the interior of the country. Meanwhile the extension of the Chinese telegraph system is, we are told, proceeding at a rate which may shortly astonish even American telegraphists. Railway extension is more difficult, and necessarily slower; but against this has to be set the splendid system of internal water communication.

The total coast trade in foreign-built ves-sels, outward and inward, amounted in 1886 to the enormous sum of 17,000,000 tons. Here again the Chinese are well aware of the advantages to be derived from employing foreigners. Only a certain portion of the foreign commerce of the empire comes within the jurisdiction of the imperial maratime customs; but this por-tion reached in 1886 the hitherto unprece-dented amount of forty-one millions ster-ling-still a trifling amount when we con-sider that China proper is estimated by the imperial statisticians with the assistance of the best native authorities to have a population of three hundred and eighty-nine million souls.

The only practical obstacle to a trade of startling dimensions between China and "Likin" system of internal-transit dues, some notion of which may be derived from the fact that on the great west-river trade route between Canton and Pese, a distance 900 miles, merchandise is said have run the gauntlet

nearly one hundred customs barriers. The government, however, has shown significant signs of being alive to this evil, which it has already mitigated to some extent, in the teeth of vested interests, by allowing the Likin charges in certain cases to be commuted by a fixed payment for a

'transit pass." The improvement in the system of national defense is still more striking. Huge arsenals under foreign direction are spring-ing up in various directions, and the vast army of China is being gradually supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, while great battalions are being incessantly drilled and disciplined by European officers. The Chinese navy already consists of twenty-six foreign-built men-of-war, some of them large and powerful iron-clads, and about one hundred gunboats, built in the arsenals of the empire. Referring to the notorious industry and enterprise of the Chinese abroad, Mr. Dunlop prophesies that when the subjects of the Celestial empire enjoy, under the new and more en-lightened policy, the same privileges and opportunities at home as are afforded to them abroad, there will be no room for doubt as to what is to be the dominating power of the future in the far East of Asia. The writer of the article on "The March of the Mongol" is very far from being the only authority on Asiatic affairs who thinks that the solution of the Eastern question, as far as Russian aggression in Asia is concerned, will one day be found in an Anglo-Chinese alliance.

NO ROOM FOR OUTSIDERS. A Fashionable Church from Which Strangers Are Ordered Out.

New York Special in Philadelphia Press. "We havn't any room in our church for people who haven't paid for their seats. Our trouble is not to find places for stran-gers, but to keep them out. We don't ask them to come, and we don't want them. If they come they are in the way, and we have hard work to get them out of the way, but we manage to do it, nevertheless. We have to watch them, but sometimes they elude us and contrive to find seats somewhere. Then we have to tell them very plainly to get up and go out. And we make them do it."

Mr. Benjamin W. Wilhams said these words to-night at his home, 167 West Forty-fifth street. He is the chief lay manager of the fashionable Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas at Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, and it was of St. Thomas's Church that he was speaking. The congregation of the parish of St. Thomas is probably the wealthiest in the city. Its members are foremost among the 400 of fashion and the 400 of wealth. Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., one of the most noted ministers in New York, was the pastor of the flock for many years. He died somewhat more than a year ago, and Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., was selected as his successor only after considerable searching by the congregation. He gets a large salary, and has an assistant who is well paid also. Mr. Williams's remark was made apropos of the story of Mrs. George W. Moore, of Detroit, who found her way to a pew in the church last Sunday. She kneeled in prayer, and while in the midst of her devotions she says that Mr. Williams came along, placed his hand on her shoulder,

and thus forcing her to raise her head, said "Who told you to come to this place?" She answered that no one had told her and she says that Mr. Williams said to her: "Well, this is not your pew, and don't you come in again unless you are invited. Now get out." She was surprised, and, doing as she was told, she rose and went away. When the story was related to Mr. Williams to-night, he said: "Well, I did tell her to get up and go out. She had no business there. It was not her pew, and she was not placed there by any usher."

A Cruel Chinese Custom. Popular Science Monthly.

When a Chinese girl is married she must wait four months before etiquette allows her to pay her first visit to her mother, but after this initiatory call she may go to the home of her parents at any time. A writer relates a pathetic instance connected with this marriage custom. A Chinese woman had one daughter, an only child, of whom she was passionately fond, and this girl was married at the age of sixteen. When the first four months were nearly past her mother's neighbor died, and as death is said to bring uncleanliness to those associated with it, the bride's visit to her old home had to be delayed a hundred days, lest she should become contaminated. Be fore this period had passed the bride's mother-in-law died, and she was obliged to go into mourn-ing for three years. Just before she put off mourning a son was born to her, and that made it necessary that the visit should again be delayed. Meanwhile her mother, whose heart grew more and more hungry for her presence, became nervously ill and subject to hallucinations, under which she imagined she saw her child entering the door. She declared that she could distinctly perceive her face, discern every detail in her dress and hear the jingle of her bangles. "Oh, my child, you have come!" she would exclaim, but when she clasped the vision she found only empty air within her arms.

At length the daughter, who had all these years been but two miles away, really came to visit her mother. The two embraced each other and wept aloud, and thereafter the hallucination ceased.

Little Lord Fauntleroy.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" has set one fashion to society. You hear the pigmy peer's pet salutation "dearest" on all sides nowadays. It is not half or quarter or a tithe as pretty in general use as it was in print or is upon the stage, but it has seized upon the fashionable fancy with a sufficiently tenacious grip to constitute it a very fair current advertisement of the play. Apropos of the Little Lord himself, my

most members of his sex who have sat out on the protracted precocities of Mrs. Burnett's pretty dramatic doll will sympathize with him. His wife was transported through successive acts of eestasy, punctuated with such tangible expressions of delight as "The little darling!" "Isn't she too sweet!" "I could kiss her!" and so on. Finally she rounded on the martyred man and said, "Henry, suppose we had a boy like that?" "Good God!" cried Henry, with the explaine vigor of an overcharged with the explosive vigor of an overcharged duck gun, "if we had I'd drown him, or send him to the founding asylum."

A ROMANTIC FRIENDSHIP.

Two Officers in the British Army and the Olive Branch Christmas Card. London Letter to Sheffield Telegraph.

A few days ago a paragraph went the rounds of the press stating that an officer who had been made a bankrupt for debts amounting to £800 had unexpectedly received from an old brother offier a check for that amount, and that the bankruptcy had consequently been annulled. The story when told in full looks more like romance than reality. The officer who was in trouble was a major-general, and the gentleman who has befriended him was also an officer. Years ago the two officers were in the same regiment and became friends. But it happened that one occasion they quarreled and the estrangement lasted a considerable time. One Christmas, however, the general received from the other gentleman an envelope containing a simple little Christmas card—a bird with an olive branch in its beak. The general kept this for a year, and the following Christmas sent it in the same way back to his friend. He also kept it till the next Christmas, and then once more returned it to the general.

For thirty years this token of renewed friendship has been going backward and forward, and last Christmas it happened to be the General's turn to send it. In the worry caused by the turn his affairs had taken he forgot all about the card until, two or three days after Christmas, it was were in the same regiment and became two or three days after Christmas, it was come upon accidentally by his wife. She put it in an envelope, but instead of sending it in the usual way inclosed a note explaining why it had been overlooked, with a newspaper cutting referring to the bankruptcy. Promptly there came in reply a check for £1,300, with the intimation that as the sender had just come into a large fortune he was only too pleased to come to his friend's rescue, and that in future he intended to keep the olive branch as his most cherished possession.

How Celluloid Is Manufactured.

While everybody has heard of, or seen, or used celluloid, only a few know what it lowing is a description of the process carried out in a factory near Paris for the production of celluloid: A roll of paper is slowly unwound, and at the same time saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric acid and two parts of nitric acid, which falls upon the paper in a fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into proxylin gun cotton. The excess of the acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water until all traces of acid have been removed. It is then reduced to a pulp and passes to the bleaching trough. Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, the pulp is mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent. of its weight in camphor, and the mixture thoroughly triturated under millstones. The necessary coloring having been added in the form of powder, a second mixing and grinding follows. The finely divided pulp is then spread out in thin layers on slabs, and from twenty to twenty-five of these layers are placed in a hydraulic press separated from another by some press, separated from one another by some sheets of thick blotting paper, and are subjected to a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres, until all traces of moisture have been got rid of. The matter is then passed between 140 and 150 degress Fahren-

Cleveland's Mascot.

heit, whence it issues in the form of elastic

sheets.

Washington Special to Baltimore American Daniel L. Lockwood, district attorney for the northern district of New York, is in the city with his wife. Mr. Lockwood, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who was the prerequisite to success in all of Mr. Cleveland's political campaigns. He nominated him for every office for which he ever ran and in which he was successful. For sheriff of Erie county, mayor of Buffalo, Governor of New York and President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland was placed in nomination by the Buffalo lawyer. He came to Washington four years ago this spring, and while here asked Mr. Cleveland to make him minister to Spain. The President ignored his scrvices, and paid no attention to the request. Lockwood left Washington, and has not been in the city since the first week in March, 1885, until he came here last night. He accepted the position of district attorney in order that he might retire from politics. He took no part in the late cam-paign, and Grover Cleveland was not re-elected. It will be remembered in this connection that Mr. Lcckwood was the gentleman who placed Mr. Hill in nomina-tion in the Buffalo convention last fall.

Hill was successful. Says She Saw Heaven.

Franklin (Pa.) Special. Mrs. Charles Collins recently arrived at Chapmanville with the remains of her husband, who had died at Kinzua. She attended the funeral, and immediately afterwards was taken dangerously ill and apparently died. Twelve hours after her supposed death, Mrs. Collins showed signs of animation. Two hours later she was sit-ting up conversing with her friends. She related a marvelous experience. She said that her soul had left the body during her comatose state and gone straight to heaven. She saw the Savior, she said, and the wonderful magnificance of His surrounding was to wonderful to be expressed in

"All that I have seen," said Mrs. Collins,
I can never reveal, but I know that I was dead. I know that I went to heaven, and my eyes beheld its giories. Oh, why didn't you let me alone? I dont want to live here now, knowing what unspeakable glories

Mrs. Collins is thirty-eight years of age, and of more than ordinary intelligence. he told her remarkable story calmly and earnestly, and honestly lamented that she had returned to earth again. Mrs. Collins feels that it was not a dream nor a vision, and is convinced that she actually was in heaven.

How a WorthlessCheck Was Cashed. New York Graphic.

A good story is told of a hotel cashier who got "stuck" with a worthless check; but succeeded in securing part of the amount. He had cashed a check for \$75 for a gentleman who was not a guest of the ouse, but was so frequently about its corridors that he was supposed to be good for the amount of the check. The check came back with the report that there were no funds in the bank to cover it. The cashier tried every expedient to get the money ont of the man who drew it, but without avail. One day he learned by accident that there were \$60 to the credit of the fellow in the bank. He quietly went to the bank and made a deposit of \$15 in the name of the man, presented his check and was duly paid \$75. He was out only \$15 instead of 375, and counted himself exceedingly lucky, It is the rule of the hotels to eash no effecks except for well-known guests.

Theater Nuisances.

Some supersensitive person is out with a letter to a daily paper, rudely assailing the practice which is becoming popular with the fairest of sexes of consuming candy at the theater. This unreasonable person claims that the munching and crunching of the bon-bon brigade makes him nervous and destroys his pleasure at the play, whenever he forms part of a theater party. There are degrees of audacity just as there are degrees of vice. The temerity of a man who admits that he goes to the theater with parties, in denouncing any other and minor nuisance, is certainly to be com-mended for its towering immensity of impadence and adamantine durability of check.

Original "Shorthand."

A number of years ago, before writing shorthand became so common, there was in Milwaukee a young man who was just finishing a course of commercial training and penmanship. This youth was ambiti-ous to enter a business-house and become self-sustaining. Accorndingly he was on the alert for any opening that fortune might cast in his pathway. I will tell the rest of the story in his own language. He said: "I was one evening leaving the school when a student gave me an Eastern neighbor at the Broadway the other night | newspaper. I took it home and in it read | Terms cash. delivered himself of a sentiment in which | an advertisement for a young man to write | Auctionsers.

shorthand. I had no more idea of what shorthand really meant than a pig has of a stock market. However, I wanted a job and, as I could write like Sam Hill, I applied for the place and wrote two letters, one in the most cramped-up handwriting that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted that I could make and have if readable and the other I wanted a job and the other I wanted a job and the like Sam Hill, I wanted a job and the like Sam Hill, I wanted a job and the like Sam Hill, I wanted a job and write like write the other I wrote in a very long, scrawly hand, so as to make the contrast greater I never got a reply from the advertiser, and since I came to Chicago and got to be a court reporter I often think how those fellows, whoever they were, must have laughed at my shorthand."

A New Use for Oxygen.

Court Journal One of the industries now followed in London is that of separating and storing oxygen from the atmosphere. This curious industry has an application in the maturing of spirits and the improvement of beer. This is far from being the only application of pure oxygen, for which the price is good, but it is notable, and no doubt distillers and bonders will give heed to the discovery. It is said that oxygen in contact with ery. It is said that oxygen in contact with spirits, accomplishes in a few days what is spirits, accomplishes in a few days what is done by from three to five years by nature. The oxygen gets rid of the fusel oil quick ly, and as this is the most injurious property of spirits the consumer has an interest in the matter as well as the producer. A maturing effect is also produced on beer by admixture with oxygen, and obviously this gas is of high value for the whole tribe of efferyescing mineral waters. tribe of effervescing mineral waters.

Why Women Fail as Workers.

Joe Howard. I have utilized stenographers for fifteen years, and I have utilized telegraphers for twenty-nine years, and the conclusion twenty-nine years, and the conclusion I have come to about women in both lines is this: Take them by and large, many are of no use, and the why and wherefore is very simple and plain. It is because, first, they expect to get married and regard their work as a mere means to that end; and second, they insist upon being regarded as women rather than as employes.

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHRISTAIN SCIENCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL-AT Plymouth Church, 3 p. m. All invited. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

K. OF P.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS appear at Castle Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 18, at 7 o'clock sharp, to attend memorial services at Tomlinson Hall.

J. W. CHATMAN, C. C.

M. J. MARONEY, K. of R. and S.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

I. O. O. F. Funeral Notice.—Members of Center Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., are notified to meet at or used celluloid, only a few know what it is composed of or how it is made. The following the funeral of P. G. J. C. Hayden, of Kickapos lodges are invited to attend. GEO. P. ANDERSON, Per. Sec.

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pickles, French mustard, pepper-sance, g per, mustard, cocoanut, blacking, bluing brushes, clothes-lines, lamp chimneys, of c apple-butter, etc., etc.; also, the fixtures. of one top delivery-wagon, horse and ha coffee-mill, one very fine Howe counter scales, tea scales, nickel-plated show-ca case, oil tank, ireef chipper, cheese case,